Amusements.

AMBERG THEATRE-8-Der Vereinspraesident. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Lion Tamer. CASINO-8:15-Nanon.

CARNEGIE HALL-8:15-Concert. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Cabinet Minister. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE S La Cigale

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Parlor Match.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-15-Fantasma.
HARRIGAN'S THISATRE-S-The Last of the Hogans.
HERRMAN'S THEATRE-S-10-The Junior Partner.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S-30-A Trip to Chinatown. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

LYCEUM TREATRE-S:15-Lady Bountiful. MUSIC HALL-2-Concert. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-L'Africaine. NEW PARK THEATRE-S:15-You Youson. NIBLO'S-S-Hands Across the Sea. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-S:15-The Lost Paradisc. STAR THEATRE-8:15-For Money. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Miss Helyett ONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudey THALIA THEATRE-8:15-Der Traum, Ein Leben. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Much Ado About

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and clerk for regular delivery of the daily paper will be redired at the following branch offices in New-York: Nish branch office, 1,238 Broadway, corner Slat-st. 168 4th-avc., corner 14th-at. 270 West 23d-st., corner Sta-ava. 108 West 25d-st., corner Sta-ava. 108 West 15d-st., corner Sta-ava. 176 Bast 85d-st., near 64d-st., 176 Sta-ava., near according to the state. 176 Bast 155d-st., near 3d-ava. 176 Bast 155d-st., near 3d-ava. 176 Bast 155d-st., near 8d-ava. 176 Bast 15d-ava., near 8d-ava. 176 Bast 15d-ava. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE BREELEY FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, heir presumptive to the British throne, died at Sandringham. - Plots against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria have been discovered. Cardinals Manning and Simeoni are dead. The Prussian Landtag was opened,

Congress. -Both houses in session. - Senate: The nomination of Mr. Rathbun for Postmaster at Elmira was recommitted. ==== House: Judge Holman's resolution against subsidies and limiting the House as to appropriation bills was discussed; the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee held a conference.

Domestic .- Senators Saxton, Erwin and O'Connor were declared in contempt for refusing to vote on the passage of the substitute Enumeration. bill in the State Senate. ___ J. J. Nicholson & Son, Baltimore bankers, made an assignment. The Yale-Harvard debate was held at Cambridge. Chief Judge Ruger of the Court of Appeals flied in Syracuse, ____ Intense cold prevails throughout the Northwest ____ The Chinese Legation at Washington gave a ball, which was attended by the diplomatic and official circles.

City and Suburban.-Chauncey M. Depew was re-elected president of the Union League Club, his vote being 425, and that for C. N. Bliss 292. - The annual dinner of the Holland Society took place. == An accident on the Ninth-ave. elevated railroad delayed traffic for several hours. The annual dinner of the Hotel Association of New-York took place. - Stocks lower under influence of rumors that Missouri Pacific had retired from the Western Traffic Association. Stocks chiefly affected lost 1 per cent or more, but other declines were small, while the closing was

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Much colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 59 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 53 3-8.

The three Republican Senators-Erwin, O'Connor and Saxton-who were declared in contempt yesterday by the Democratic majority for no better cause than that they refused to vote on a bill about which they knew nothing and which they were not permitted to examine, have no reason to feel that they have been disgraced. Such treatment from such a body as the Democratic majority have already shown themselves is, rather, a decoration.

As was with reason expected, the Union League Club last evening by a decisive vote elected the regular ticket, so that Mr. Depew will serve as president for another year. Mr. Depew received 425 votes against 292 for Mr. Bliss, who, through no act or desire of his own, was made the opposition candidate. The result is a triumph for order and fegularity; it is the natural sequel to the selection of the Nominating Committee a few weeks ago; and it makes the future of the club secure.

Mr. Depew adds his voice this morning to those of the men who have already spoken through THE TRIBUNE in favor of a larger appropriation for the World's Fair than is called for by the Cantor bill. "Utterly inadequate," is Mr. Depew's verdict upon the sum of \$300. 000 proposed by that measure; and he is entirely right in his assertion that "the building and appointments of New-York should be larger and finer than those of any other State." New-York cannot only afford to provide an adequate appropriation-which means at least \$500,000but it will be to the lasting discredit of the State if it makes a poor showing at Chicago.

The death of Chief Judge Ruger removes a prominent figure from the bench of the State's highest court, and creates an important vacancy to be filled by Governor Flower on the threshold of his term. Judge Ruger was a good lawyer and was liberally endowed with good sense, and his record on the bench was an excellent one, but his usefulness was somewhat impaired by the fact that he had been an active politician before being made a Judge. It is to be hoped that in choosing his successor the Governor will be in-

of last resort.

make a creditable record this winter. Why should a bogus majority strive to earn the approval of good men? To be consistent it must pursue a course which is calculated to commend it to the worst element of the people. Apparently, the bogus majority feels that way. On no other theory can its treatment of the Enumeration bill be explained. Here is a bill of the first importance, and yet it was introduced and put through yesterday without giving the memit! We doubt if the history of the Legislature furnishes an instance of hasty lawmaking which will match this. With equal propriety the Annual Appropriation bill might be passed under the operation of the previous question. The begus majority with an unscrupulous partisan in the chair upon whom it can rely has begun well -for a bogus majority.

NIBBLING. Between two policies which presented themselves erst of what was described with unconscious humor as the "logic of the situation" at the opening of Congress, the one-hundred-andfifty majority in that body adopted one. They had to make their choice, and they took the one which, whatever else may be said of it, was in accordance with the traditions of the party and the instincts of its leaders. It was the policy of procrastination, of evasion, of trickery, of double-dealing and deceit. When they turned down Mr. Mills they said in simplest, plainest phrase: "We have used the Free-Trade issue to its fullest extent. There are people in our party who do not believe in it, whom we must hold and must not offend. It is better to keep them than to take the chances of driving them off by adopting a square and outspoken policy." So they turned down Mr. Mills and his Mugwump support and adopted the other line of conduct. The significance of the defeat of Mr. Mills resides in the fact that it sent to back seats everybody in the hundred-and-fifty-majority Congress, and the party that elected it, who had a notion that the tariff question was a live issue, upon which it was worth while to make a fight.

There was a kick; a momentary, spasmodic kick. Mr. Mills kicked himself back to Texas, and Messrs. Sherman Hoar and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, underwent a muscular contraction which prevented their voting for Speaker on account of certain campaign reminiscences which had escaped them while the canvass was going on. All that has passed. All the Mills men with the exception of Mills himself, who has apparently entered upon the enjoyment of a permanent sulk, have fallen into line with the gentlemen who when this Congress opened antagonized outspoken Free Trade in the person of Mr. Mills, antagonized Grover Cleveland as the foremost exponent of the Free-Trade idea, and put at the head of the party Mr. Crisp, as the representative of suppleness, flexibility, and nothing in particular. The party has changed front since the one-hundred-andfifty-majority Congress was elected. Then it was Anti-Tariff with a whoop and a hurrah. Now it is-what? The election of Crisp indicated it; the appointment of Springer at the head of Ways and Means demonstrated it; the recent announcement of the purpose of the Mugwump Contingent under the lead of Mr. Sherman Hoar emphasizes it. It is-not the party of repeal, but the party of small pecking at details; of nibbling.

Mr. Springer has announced with the frankness of a loose-hung tongue that this Congress will do nothing about the tariff except peck away at what are thought to be the vulnerable points in the existing law. That is characteristic, and only what was expected when he was selected for the position of leader. But now comes in Mr. Sherman Hear as supplement and annex. It is announced that he has a plan. What is it? Is it the plan of a square fightr, such as he was supposed to be? Does he propose to attack the existing tariff in front? Not at all. Mr. Sherman Hour falls into line with Springer. His proposition is to have a lot of investigating committees appointed, each one of which shall go to work nibbling at the details of the bill with a view of finding somewhere enough of insufficiency or failure to make campaign material for the next election. That is the whole meaning of Mr. Hoar's plan, and it is expected that the demoralized and disintegrated Mugwump Contingent will reassemble and get in fighting trim on the poor comfort to be derived from that sort of nibbling.

Mr. Hoar! Do you really want to know how the present tariff has affected the industries of the country; its welfare, its prosperity? You do not need to have partisan investigating committees, going about the country, nibbling at the details of its operation. Lift up your eyes. Look at a country richer, more prosperous, more attractive and inviting than any on the globe; growing in wealth, in comfort, in all things that make a nation great. This is what stands today in place of all the distress your friends were predicting a year ago. And this answers all your denunciation of the tariff and your nibbling at its details.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Any event which falls as a shock upon the English people and as a misfortune to their admirable Queen necessarily produces in this country profound sentiments of sorrow and sympathy. In the English system Princes, however near to the throne, possess small opportunity of im pressing themselves upon the public mind. It is their function to say only that which is obvious and to do as nearly nothing as can be. Of the character and ability of the Duke of Clarence naturally little is known. He seemed to possess many of the amiable virtues of his father, and it is certainly to his credit that he lived for twenty-seven years an heir-presumptive to a great throne without exciting any wellfounded criticisms adverse to his deportment. The Duke had travelled throughout Her Majesty's dominions, and had appeared frequently in all kinds of official affairs, making uniformly a good impression for his manliness, gentleness and modesty. This was all his station required of him. Whether his loss to England is great or small no one can say with authority. To the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and probably not less to the young Princess whose hand he had so lately won as the prize, it we pleasantly said of true love, it is deep and sad enough. With these especially the American Nation will

feel a genuine sympathy. The succession passes now to Prince George, who, as a young man less constrained by rank than his elder brother, has stood out in bolder outline before the people. It has been generally represented that his natural abilities are larger than the Duke's, that he has more strength of character, more earnestness and pluck. But officer in Her Majesty's Navy he has gone about with more freedom and less ceremony and has got closer to the people, and indeed to large numbers of them. However he may compare with the Prince whose rights he inherits, it is

certainly true that the English Nation regards

him with favor. His complete recovery from the

MR. BLAINE'S RIGHT TO BE A CANDIDATE. people desire a man it makes no difference what of the Cabinet should be a candidate it will be attention and favor of our readers. purely a personal question between him and the President whether he should remain in office or resign. That question does not in the least affect his right to candidacy. It is one to be settled by the President alone or by the Presi-

dent and himself. In 1852, when Mr. Webster was Secretary of State under President Fillmore, both gentlemen were candidates before the National Whig Convention at Baltimore, and had a very stubborn contest. In the end, after a great number of ballots, General Scott was nominated. Mr. Fillmore, receiving many more votes than Mr. Webster, was seriously weakened in his contest by Mr. Webster's candidacy. But Mr. Webster continued Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, and, so far as the public knew, with cordial relations, until his death, five months afterward.

After the citation of this precedent nothing should be heard of the impropriety of a member have no knowledge as to whether Mr. Blaine intends to be a candidate or to witrdraw. His perfect right under the circumstances to do either must be conceded. His continued retention of the State Department is another matter, and is purely to be settled by the President, or by his own resignation if he finds himself in any wise embarrassed by remaining Secretary of State.

WHO MADE HILL POSSIBLE! There would seem to be ground for the suspicion that "The Evening Post" does not like the Democratic champion, Senator Hill. For it recites on its editorial page a few of his "frauds and illegalities" and remarks:

It will be seen that they include not only common cheating, as practised among burglars and confidence men, but revolutionary defiance of the courts and frustration of their lawful orders by the Governor of the State, sworn to execute the laws faithfully. this, though very extraordinary-for such reckless and unscrapulous men as he do not often reach the highest places in free countries-is not alarming. What is arming and astonishing is the readine s of a portle of the Democratic party in this State to treat this man as the perty here, and thrust him ferward as the long-sought for Moses who is to show the Democracy the way to the promised land. They are actually getting laurel wreaths ready for a brow that probably has not for years sheltered one honest thought or patri

But the palpable fact is that Hill has been the Moses who has successfully led the Democracy of New-York into the only promised land for which they care a tinker's blessing, namely, the offices. He has not done all this alone. He has had such aid as could be given by "The Evening Post," and sundry other newspapers, to damage the only party that could prevent the complete triumph of Hill and Hillism, and while these day out of three hundred in formally anathematizing Hill, they have labored to the best of rascals victorious. But "The Evening Post"

Hill has had no intercourse worth mention with people outside the State, and his associates in the state and in this city have been chiefly that semi-criminal class who are in politics as a lucrative business and who measure success by their own dividends in money. If these mea could tell by interrogating themselves what the American people think about the like of Hill, the end of this Republic would not be far off. they cannot. No man can as yet to to the White House at the head of a procession of cheats and theves at a band playing the Rogue's March.

truth. The procession of cheats and thieves is joyously moving on, and has already made such progress that it does not consider it worth while any longer to regard the consciences or the opinions of the newspapers and voters who have aided them thus far in the sacred name of reform. They can now play the Rogue's March, these offended and hyper-delicate newspapers, or any other tune they like, without impeding in the least the progress of the Democratic champion, who has shown how the methods of Mississippi and Louisiana can be substituted for the votes of the people in New-York.

Hill is the chosen favorite of his party in this That party has been helped to get control of New-York by so-called reformers, who have known every day and hour what a "procession of cheats and thieves" they were helping. Now they are getting disgusted, and turn up their noses at the unsavery company they have chosen, but the rest of the world wonders their nostrils some years ago.

Hill is not unlikely to be the chasen can didate of the Democratic party in the next National contest. No other name is greeted with anything like as much enthusiasm and gratitude by Democrats in most parts of the country, as that of the leader of a procession of cheats and thieves who has stolen New-York for the Demo cratic party. When the time comes to nominate that party will be apt to prefer a man who has proved that he can steal a great State If it nominates Hill he will proceed to reap and He was not only willing, but glad, to co-operate garner the benefit of all the work done during with clergymen of all sects, or even with avowed eight or ten years past by sundry Reform newspapers and reformers to weaken and destroy the only party by which a vote-stealing Democracy

THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. If proof had been lacking of the value and success of the work done in this city by the Free Circulating Library it would be abundantly supplied by the annual report which we summarize this morning. In reality no doubt existed on the subject in the minds of those who have heretofore assisted the enterprise or derived pleasure and profit from it, but the present statement of its progress, condition and requirements ought to be the means of increasing public knowledge and appreciation of its claims

to popular support. The Free Circulating Library, almost entirely through the exercise of private generosity and Catholicism may well be proud. by the unselfish expenditure of much time and effort, is conferring great and growing benefits upon this community. Originally expected to supply the need for books in only a single quarter of the city, its operations have been widely extended and its usefulness correspondingly enhanced. Its affairs are managed with skill and perfect fidelity, and consequently it is able to base its appeal for recognition and support, not that idea may be due to the fact that as an only upon the importance of the work which it has undertaken, but also upon the already established fruitfulness of that work. Its stability and the devotion which it has inspired are most strikingly manifested in the fact that, without the aid of one cent of public money, it has provided four library buildings, which, with land, books and equipment, have cost nearly \$250,-

the best interests of the people and of the court unmarried, and that the Crown descends from lation for the year has been 412,178, an increase tainly it has had a great deal to say about Chilian lation for the year has been 412,178, an increase tainly it has had a great deal to say about Chilian lation for the year has been 412,178, an increase tainly it has had a great deal to say about Chilian him to the Duchess of Fife and thence to an infant girl, whose father is an English subject, is dicating the educational influence of the work, and declaration and declaratio Perhaps it is too much to expect that the likely to cause some solicitude. The Prince of that there has been a marked increase in the likely to cause some solicitude. The Prince of that there has been a marked increase in the seemed to be very much in earnest about it. But that there has been a marked increase in the seemed to be very much in earnest about it. But all anxious to majority is concerned, will be at all anxious to to the accepted view of royal Princes' duty, and ature; and, as indicating both careful manage- there has been no newspaper discussion worthy the line of succession is consequently not so ment and public appreciation, that only eleven of serious consideration-at least of the facts of satisfactory to the British Nation as it might be. books have been lost during the year. We do the case; since it has probably been talking about not need to repeat further the facts and figures something else. Nor has there been any attempt which appear elsewhere. The purposes which to appeal to the judgment of the moral and re-The remark is often heard that "Mr. Blaine this enterprise represents and fulfils are alto- ligious public, since our neighbor has apparently ought not to be a candidate while Secretary of gether admirable, and it is entitled to general been rattling on for the gods of the upper gallery. State under President Harrison." This, when and hearty approbation and to steady practical examined, is a somewhat absurd view. If the encouragement. The city has done less than the law authorizes and public policy demands. station of life he is holding. They have the Private citizens have done much, but not enough. bers of the minority an opportunity of examining right to ask him to serve them. If a member We commend the work without reserve to the

TARDY COMPROMISES.

It was formally announced in court on Monday that the suit involving the title to the Plaza Hotel and various other issues of contemporaneous human interest had been settled. Thereupon the jury was decorated with compliments and thanks, and the legal proceedings were discontinued, some of those concerned in the result, either personally or professionally or both, exhibiting meanwhile signs of lively satisfaction and others, it was thought, the aspect of resignation suffused with melancholy. It was subsequently explained to sympathetic representatives of the press that the compromise thus laboriously achieved was highly honorable to all parties, but that delicate considerations of courtesy and propriety forbade a disclosure of the details. The public is left to infer that each side abated the of the Cabinet running for the Presidency. We claims of abstract justice in the interest of peace, that honors are easy, and that everything will be lovely so soon as an unspecified sum of money has changed hands.

All the features of this settlement are familiar, cent persons, and which offended all except the hase minority that revelled in them. It is alone strange that the compromises which are so cheerfully accepted, upon which the lawyers so complacently congratulate their clients, themselves and one another, and which are the signal for sudden and virtuous reticence toward the publie that has already been admitted behind the scenes and adjured to watch and wonder-it is strange that they are seldom perfected until the skeleton has been dragged out of the closet and ous trails will not be followed up, that shameful secrets will remain unrevealed, and that a dispatch from San Francisco that the peach fallacious in cases where human follies and frail- trees, and it was said that they would be burned ties are an important element. Sometimes, to on account of their suspicious character. That is be sure, the revelation stops short of complete- an heroic remedy, truly; but the California ness, enough having been divulged to furnish a people have reason enough for drastic measures. substantial basis for negotiation; but even then They must eschew and abhor all the ways and the actual salvage is small.

We say nothing against the spirit which prompts a family or an individual to make a is tor are in your peach orchard is the first step vigorous and persistent fight against extortion toward the spreading broadcast of reports that newspapers have usually spent a fraction of one at any sacrifice of tranquillity, especially when all the peaches of an entire State have been irrethe adversary sinks so low as to employ the vile trievably blighted. Let California profit by Delweapon of blackmail. We criticise and deplore aware's example. their ability the remaining two hundred and only the shortsighted and unprofitable policy of ninety-nine days to make Hill and his associate entering into a hazardous contest from which it may be necessary to retreat in had odor if not ter-barely enough to allow sleighs to run; yet in bad order. The time to compromise is be fore the case gets into court. The general acceptance of this suggestion would save a vast deal of money and misery, and we hasten to add that it would not necessarily impoverish the legal not have been used legitimately in getting rid of fraternity. For if the lawyers on both sides were put in possession of all the facts, trails, had. If so, what condition would the city be in clews and surmises they could devise quite as if there had been as heavy snowstorms as we equitable a settlement in private as in public, commonly have every winter? and, without diminishing their own reward by within extremely modest limits, at the same time promoting public economy by saving the time of the courts and public morality by constraining

CARDINAL MANNING'S CAREER.

By the death of Cardinal Manning a unique and picturesque figure passes out of contemporary English life. Like his great colleague, Cardinal Newman, he was a convert from Anglicanism, but, recognized as distinctively English. His conversion was, of course, most gratifying to English farm Catholies; but it cannot be said that his career, self-denying, earnest and zealous as it was, did much to advance the fortunes of English Catholcism. For many years he was one of the most influential men in England, and multitudes of people in every walk of life, and professing every ereed or no creed, came to him for advice. He met all such visitors with kindliness and cor that the unsavory odor was not too much for diality; and the counsel which he gave was both wise and disinterested. A less scrupulous and conscientious man would have tried to utilize this popularity to promote the ends of his Church. That no such allegation was ever made against him, proves that ecclesiastical aggrandizement was form powersed great strength and activity. not, in his opinion, the foremost duty of a Cardinal.

> Another reason for Cardinal Manning's wide spread popularity was his genuine and practical sympathy with the toiling masses. Though by instinct and lineage an aristocrat, there was no me in England more democratic in his sympathies. infidels, in any movement that had for its ub- a look of pleased surprise manifest on his face. ject the moral or physical betterment of men and women. He was loyal to the creed of his Church, none more so. But he never for a moment con ceived that his loyalty to the Church meant any lack of interest to the great pulsating world around him. It was not in his nature to shut himself up in a barren ideal of ecclesiasticism. There was too much Anglo-Saxon blood in hi veins for that. He was a conspicuous and honored figure in the literary and social life of the Nation, and his personality was a tower of strength in all the great philanthropic movements that are so marked a feature of modern life. In thus working for humanity, rather than for sectarian glory, most people will feel that he acted the nobler part. A few partisan churchmen would doubtless have liked him better had he even they will come to see that the memory of his pure and unselfish life is a legacy of which English Catholicism may well be proud.
>
> From The Boston Traveller.
>
> The Chillans so in disposed to tempt Providence. Another outrage has been perpetrated upon the American flag.

In its frenzied excitement over Chilian matters The Evening Post' snatches at every peg upon to which it may hang its tattered alarm flag. Mr. Beaman, for example, is booked for an evening lecture upon the Geneva Arbitration, and our neighbor, while conceding that he is an authority on the subject, importunes him frantically to drop it and take up the Chilian trouble. plunges into an animated recital of the horrors of the impending war, in which thousands of Chilians are to be killed and the American name made forever odious to those who survive. All these ireadful things, it continues, are impending, " withof the facts of the case, or any attempt whatever to take the judgment of the moral and religious public on its merits." We have been laboring under the impression that "The Evening Post" had out the slightest discussion even in the newspapers filmess that recently prostrated him, may be, we 000. These buildings contain 58,125 volumes,

fluenced, not by political consideration, but by greatly trust, assumed. The fact that he is still an increase of 4,293 for the year; and the circubeen endeavoring to discuss the question.

Ex-Judge Daly has demonstrated in a most striking way the value of keeping a scrapbook. As is well known, he has long been interested in that fascinating study, geography, and early in life he began to collect newspaper clippings on geographical matters, which he arranged topically in scrap-books. Now he has turned his entire collection of 700 volumes over to the American Geographical Society, of which he is president. The gift is both valuable and unique. Of course, in these books there is a vast fund of information which can be procured from no other source.

Mr. Breckinridge's reciprocity resolution was loaded with Blaine and some of the free-trade coons have been brought to the ground.

The World's Fair buildings, it is authoritatively announced, rest on a basis of solid clay, and are therefore not likely to sink into the earth before the closing of the Fair in October, 1893. These facts may be commended to dilatory legislators who accept any pretext for blocking exhibit appropriations.

The Alliance wiseacres who foisted on Texas the law to abolish the ownership of land by atiens are not just now receiving the praise to which they so sanguinely looked forward. The law, in fact, has proved an unmitigated nuisance. Nearly every benefit it was expected to insure has failed of accomplishment, and the drawbacks and detriand once more they remind us how often will ments have been general. Many of the courts contests and other acquisitive suits at law are have declared it unconstitutional, capital urgently settled just too flate to prevent unpleasant revela- needed for the State's development has been tions. There is no need to particularize. Every- frightened away and mortgage-holders find thembody can recall disclosures of meanness, vice and selves unable to foreclose on property not held by domestic unhappiness which did nobody any natives. The law will no doubt be speedily regood, which pained and humiliated many innoare some things the Alliance had better le

> The Democratic majority at Albany is talking of passing an excise bill which will break down the Sunday laws. Of course, current Democracy in this State is nothing if not the slave of the

One of the things which the Delaware peachgrower has discovered-or invented-as a good reason for predicting early in each season the exhibited to the world. Of course the hope of failure of the forthcoming peach crop is a mysone or both parties at the outset is that danger- terious disease called the "yellows." There is encouragement in the fact announced in a recent valuable pecuniary result may be obtained with- growers of California have set their faces squarely out serious annoyance to the living or discredit against the "yellows." A quarantine has been to the dead. But such expectations are always declared against some 65,000 Delaware peachdevices of the Delaware peach tree if they would eajoy earthly prosperity and the satisfaction of To admit that the "yellows a clear conscience.

> There have been two light snowfalls this win-Street-Cleaning Commissioner Brennan announces that his appropriation for removing ice and snow this winter is practically all used up. This is an astonishing statement. Mr. Brennan must know as well as everybody else that the money could such a trifling amount of snow as we have already

PERSONAL.

Kate Field tells, in her "Washington," about her rst visit to John Brown's old home, up in the North first visit to John Brown's old home, up in the North Woods, some time ago, and her scheme for buying it when she heard it was for sale. Hurrying to Boston, she mentioned the case to Wendell Phillips and Ralph Waldo Emerson, who sent her nice, sympathetic notes, but neither money nor advice. A male friend then volunteered to rush out on the street and collect it among his friends, but he failed. Only one person up there, a ledy, actually contributed any cash; that is, aside from Kate Field's own \$100. But within forty eight hours after she had stated the case to a New York rentleman he had picked up eighteen subunlike Cardinal Newman, he possessed many of those traits of character that have come to be New York gentleman he had picked up eighteen subscriptions, each of that amount. With this \$2,000 the farm was bought and a good tenant secured, who still remains. "When I revisited the Adirondacks reremains, "when I revisited the Adirondacis cently," says Miss Field, "I found our property w three times what we had paid for it, the house in repair, and John Brown's grave the Mecca of tourists."

Lady Henry Somerset is credited with the intention of making her home in America permanently,

The visit of Pachmann and Paderewski to Bosto almost simultaneously reminds "The Courier" of the presence there, many years aga of two eminent one day these two remarkable performers met, and they were mutually impressed with each other's physi-Meyer was short in stature, but powerful in muscle. Ole Bull was tall, but his supple on ensued on the strength and endurance of and it ultimately resulted in a personal test of against activity, and both of them claiming sect knowledge of wrestling, they soon natorally of in a friendly bout. It terminated in the a perfect knowledge of the engaged in a friendly bout. It terminated in the speedy overthrow of De Meyer, who was no match for the agile Norwegian.

When Brooke Herford, who starts on his return to England next week, first arrived in Boston, several years ago, he was the guest of Edward Everett Hale cer night. In the morning he came down stairs with t pleasing custom you have here," he said, " of chiming the bens at mainight. His nost and hostess looked at him in silent amazement, wondering if he had taken leave of his senses. "Yes," continued their guest, "I got up and leaned out of the window to listen. It was a pretty air they played, although I did not re-ognize it." "This," said Dr. Hale, telling the story afterward, "was the first time that I ever heard of a fire-alarm being taken for a symphony."

HOLMAN'S RESOLUTION DOUBLY UNWISE. From The Washington Post.

It might bur out a measure now and then g safe, indicious and economical in them which, e passed; at the same time that it leaves the door open to all sorts of log-rolling in behalf of what are called the regular appropriations, and through some of which year after year immense amounts of money are needlessly expended.

STONING THE YORKTOWN'S GIG.

SLAVERY STILL EXISTS IN LOUISIANA.

From The Paltimore American. Louisiana has made another fizzle of the prosecu-tion of the officers of the lottery company, and the cases against them have all been abandoned for one reason or another. Meanwhile the wheel keeps on running and the State keeps on bound in the chains of this powerful organization.

BLUE BLOOD DETERIORATES SOMETIMES.

The trial of "Prince" Clovis Bonaparte for con purgent comment upon aristocracy as it sometimes exists abroad. From The Roston Advertiser.

NICARAGUA CANAL PROSPECTS.

Cer. THE YALE-HARVARD DEBATE. HONORS EVENLY DIVIDED AT THE CLOSE.

HARVARD UPHELD THE REPUBLICAN POSITION

AND YALE TALKED FOR DEMOCRACY.

Cambridge Jan. 14 (Special).-The great Harvard-Yale debate is over, and the Yale men have been compelled to acknowledge that, although they came and saw, yet they did not conquer. It was acknowledged on all sides, even Governor Russell himself being heard to make the remark to a friend, that the Harvard speakers bore off the palm. Perhaps this was because they had the Republican side of the question to The Yale men arrived in town in neon, and were met by a committee of the Harvard Chion, who escorted them out to Cambridge. At 5 o'clock an elaborate reception and tea was given for them in Matthews Hall, at which there were present a large delegation of girls from Wellesley College, the Idler Club, of the Harvard Annex; Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. Eliot and many others. After the reception the nembers of the Yale Union and the friends who came up with them were taken by the officers of the Harvard Union to Memorial Hall, where a special table was reserved for them. After dinner the real

business of the day began.

with friends of the youthful aspirants for oratorial honors. On the stage were a number of pr uen, among whom were ex-Governor John D. Long, William Makepeace Fowle, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mayor Alger, and finally Governor William E. Russell, who had consented to preside. On the right and left of Governor Russell were the speakers of the evening. The Yale men were Ralph R. Upton, '92; William E. Thoms, '94, and William P. Alken, L. S. The Harvard speakers were George P. Costigan, jr., '92; Randolph C. Surbridge, L. S., and Arthur P. Stone, '93. The question for dispute was : "Resolved, That a young mah asting his first ballot in 1892 should vote for the nominees of the Democratic party." affirmative, the Democratic side, while Harvard had the Republican side. Sharply at 8 o'clock Governor Russell rose from his chair and, after a few brief re-marks in which he dwelt upon the pleasure he had in not being compelled to announce any decision on the debate, for his loyalty to his alma mater would e in direct hostility to his fealty to his party, introduced the speakers of the evening.

Long before 8 o'clock Sanders Theatre was packed

Mr. Upton opened the debate for Yale and the democratic side. Unfortunately, he spoke very low, and many of his arguments were not heard by the najority of the audience. He said that the Democratic arty was decidedly the party of progress and modern deas, as evinced by their actions and principles from he time of Andrew Jackson to the present day. A Harvard man, G. P. Costigan, came next and spoke learly and forcibly on the silver question, showing in vigorous language the vicious attitude of the Demoratic party on this issue. Mr. Thoms, of Yale, then did his best to show how nobly the Democratic party and acted in its efforts for tariff reform, and how much more beneficial their tariff measures were than the ruinous war taxes of the Republicans. Mr. Surbridge then arose and in a burst of youthful elequence disclosed the iniquities of the Mills Bill and pointed to the efforts of the Republicans to secure a tariff which was for the best interests of the country. The last speakers were Mr. Aiken and Mr.

After a few concluding remarks, Governor Russell dismissed the audience. The consensus of opinion was that, while the Yale men presented their arguments with force, the Harvard men proved themselves

THE POETRY OF INDIA.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S SECOND READING AT DALY'S THEATRE.

Sir Edwin Arnold began the second of his readings at Daly's Theatre yesterday morning with one of the most strongly moving and deeply impressive portions of his writings, the translation from the last two books of the Sanscrit " Mahabharata." The poem, he said, was one of the two great epics of India, and vas seven times as long as the "Iliad" and the Odyssey" combined. Its character was so sacred that the act of the people in the audience in listening o a translation of some lines from it would abolish all their little sins for the last y ar.

With this comforting assurance he read the sublime story of the great and perfect king who journeys toward Heaven followed by his brothers, the of them, and a dog. The men and the woman fall by the way and die because of their sins, few and small though they are, and only the dog follows the king to the gate of Heaven. There the king begs mercy of the gods for his brothers and his sister, and refuses to enter Heaven himself unless even the dog is admitted, too, saying that he will not, even for Heaven, desert the poor creature that has been faithful to him. The gods are forced to commend him, and again he refuses to stay in Heaven without his brothers and sister, saying, in a line that crowns the thought of the poem : they have gone, there will I also go." Sir Edwin declares that the writer of his poem had more power to describe an Inferno than Dante, and yet his hero would rather be in that Inferno with those he loved than in Heaven without them. The transla with an angel as his guide, his discovery there of his brothers and sister, and his decision to stay and mitigate their pains by the blessing which his pres-

and the lines from sa'dl called "In Many Lands, boot of which were repeated from the programme of Tuesday. Next Tuesday Sir Edwin will give a lecture on Japan, introducing one or two unpublished poems.

A BALL AT THE CHINESE LEGATION.

MME. TSUI COMES OUT OF HER RETIREMENT AND ENTERTAINS OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

Washington, Jan. 14 (Special).-The Chinese Lega tion was the scene of a brilliant ball this evening, given by the Minister and Madame Tsui. There was great interest and much pardonable curiosity in regard to the ball, as it was the first large party given by the present Minister and the first appearance of his wife as hostess on any occasion. Madame Tsut has never but once appeared in public, and that was two years age, when she was one of a box-party at the theatre, given by one of the secretaries of the Legation. Her first ball marked her emancipation from the exclusive customs of centuries. If not a hostess "to the manor born," Madame Tsui at least proved herself quite equal to the occasion by three hours or more of miling, bowing and hand-shaking. Minister Tsul reelved with his wife, and they were assisted by Mrs. Wang, wife of the second secretary of Legation; Mrs. Ye, wife of the Corean Charge d'Affaires; Madame lomero, wife of the Mexican Minister, and Mrs. John W. Foster. The Oriental ladies were in native dress and their bright, flowered brocades, fashioned in flowing skirts and tunics, made them picturesque figures. Madame Tsui wore skirts of dark red and tunic of marooh brocade, all richly embroidered in colors. Her

shining black hair was dressed with bands of jewels and jewelled combs. Mrs. Wang's tollet was eq rich and picturesque. Mrs. Ye were skirts of pink broade and a blue waist. All the young secretaries, in gorgeous brocades, stood in an opposite line and assisted in the handshalling. Their smilling faces showed how much they were enjoying their part of the festivity. The Legation residence was beautifully decorated with tropical foliage and blooming plants. All about the drawing-rooms were palms, azaleas and orchids. In the ballroom the orchestra played behind a floral screen. Here, as in the drawing-rooms, orchids were in profusion. An immense centrepiece of roses and orchids graced the suppor table, and smaller pieces were at the ends of the board. The invitations were limited to 500, or intended to be. 200 more before people ceased to ask for them. The guests included the Diplomatic Corps, the Vice-

President and Mrs. Morton, the Cabinet, Supreme Court and Congressional circles; a small number of Army and Navy people, and more than a small number from rest-The diplomats were all at the ball except the British Minister's family and members of that Lega-tion, who sent regrets on the receipt of the news of the

There were many beautiful gowns worn. Madame Romero wore a gown of pale pink satin brocade in white ferns, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Foster's gown was white brocade and pearl ornaments. Mrs. J. Stanley Brown wore a beautiful gown of pink satin and taile. Mrs. George Gould, who was with her husband, wore white satin and d amond ornaments. Among the guests were senator and Mrs. Frye, Senator and Mrs. Carlsle, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wannimaker, Secretary Braine, senator and Mrs. Carlsle, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wannimaker, Secretary Braine, senator and Mrs. Call, Representative and Mrs. O'Donnell, Senator and Miss Dawes, Sevelion Prown. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Admiral and Mrs. Watmough, Senator Dolph, Senator Hawley and his sister-in-law, Miss Horner, Justice, Mr. and Miss Harian, General and Mrs. Schofield and Mrs. Andrews, Senator, Mrs. and Miss Washburn, Senator and Mrs. McMillen, the Minister from Nicaragua, Senator and Mrs. Hiscock, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, and the Misses Halstead and Miss Yoster, of St. Louis. Romero wore a gown of pale pink satin brocade in